

“5. ‘Otatare’ (*Todiramphus tutus*). A white bird, which builds its nest in the mountains. This gentleman is the terror of the little native girls, as he swoops down on their little pet pullets. (Two specimens.)

“6. ‘Ooea’ (*Eudynamis taitensis*). A speckled bird with a long tail—a land-bird.

“7. ‘Moora,’ or Wild Duck (*Anas superciliosa*). Builds on the hillside in the trees.

“8. ‘Omamao’ (*Tatare otaitiensis*). A sort of Sparrow.

“9. ‘Ohio’ (*Anous stolidus*). A singing-bird, so called from its peculiar note.

“10. ‘Uupa’ (*Ptilonopus chrysogaster*). Pigeons (two specimens).

“The gentleman who, at my request, shot and preserved the above specimens is residing in Huaheine, one of the islands of the group, and is a collector of mountain and other Mollusca. As he understands preserving birds, I furnished him with materials out of your box. I only asked for the birds of prey; but as he sent the others, I thought you might as well have them all.

“There is no Owl here; but there is a species of Owl at the Sandwich Islands; and Mr. Garrett, the gentleman who sent these specimens, is visiting the Sandwich Islands, and will bring back some specimens. I do not know if there are any other birds of prey there.”

3. NOTES ON CERTAIN SPECIES OF TORTOISES FROM THE ASIATIC ISLANDS TRANSMITTED TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM BY DR. BLEEKER. BY DR. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S., ETC.

Dr. Bleeker has kindly sent to the British Museum a series of specimens of the Tortoises which he has lately named, but I believe not described, in the ‘*Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch Indie*,’ xiii. 1857, p. 470. I have compared these with the specimens in the British Museum, which I have at various times described, and herewith send the result of the comparison.

I have done so because I think it is very important that there should be a uniformity between the names used in the British Museum and those adopted in the museums on the Continent, more especially as I am desirous of conforming to the rule of priority, and quite willing to adopt the names used by any continental naturalist, if they are given and described before those described in this country.

It is more important that a concordance should be established as regards Dr. Bleeker’s species, as I believe that he has sent specimens to several of the larger continental and American collections.

I take this opportunity of stating how much I consider myself indebted to Dr. Bleeker’s kindness in contributing original typical specimens of these and other reptiles to the Museum, which has enabled me to make the comparisons.

I believe that Dr. Bleeker has only paid a limited attention to the study of reptiles: his great object has been to collect, to figure while living, and to preserve the fish of the Indian Ocean; and he has succeeded in forming a very extensive collection, the largest, I believe, that has ever been formed, and in discovering a very large number of new and most interesting species, and in establishing numerous new genera. Moreover he has most kindly furnished the British Museum with types of the greater part of these, thereby greatly enriching our collection, which, I believe, was, before that addition, the largest and best-preserved series of fish yet formed.

1. Under the name of *Cistudo bankanensis*, Bleeker, evidently from Banka Island, we have received a young specimen of a terrestrial Emydide, with moderately stout, rather short toes, united by a distinct web nearly to the tips. The toes are covered above with small scales like those on the webs, and there are only two or three very small, triangular, rather broader and more band-like scales on the upper surface of each of the toes near the claws, which are most developed and numerous on the inner toes or thumbs of each foot. The fore legs are covered in front with very thin membranous band-like shields; the hind legs are covered with small scales.

This specimen agrees in almost every particular with a young specimen of *Geoemyda grandis*, which I described in the 'Annals and Magazine of Natural History' for September 1860 (vol. vi. p. 218), from Camboja and Siam; so that I am inclined to think that it may be a variety of that species.

It differs in the underside being plain yellow, and very obscurely mottled with some smaller rather dusky spots.

There are also on the side of the head two yellow streaks—one from the upper, and the other from the lower hind angle of the eye—which are extended on to the temple. These are not visible in our dried specimen of the Tortoise from Siam, but they may be there in the living state.

2. CYCLEMYS OVATA?

There is a young specimen of a fluviatile Tortoise named *Cistudo diardii*, Bleeker, but it is in too young and imperfect a state to decide which of the three species of the genus *Cyclemys* it may belong to. The back is rather more oblong than in the very young specimens I have seen of *Cyclemys orbiculata*, so that it may belong to either *Cyclemys ovata* of Sarawak or *Cyclemys oldhami* of Siam—most probably the former, but I have never seen the young state of these species.

3. CUORA AMBOINENSIS.

There are, in the collection of Dr. Bleeker, a small half-grown specimen of this species under the name of *Cistudo amboinensis*; a very dark young specimen of about the same size as the former, called *Emys melanogaster*, Bleeker; and a large adult specimen named *Emys hypselonotus*, Bleeker.

